WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. (Amended) A method for identifying the presence of a bacterium in a sample comprising

a) testing said sample by Gram-staining and

b) testing said sample with a probe according to an *in situ* hybridisation protocol selected on the basis of the outcome of said Gram-staining and identifying the presence of the bacterium in the sample.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said sample is a clinical sample.

3. (Amended) A method according to claim 2 wherein said sample is mammalian blood.

4. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 1 when said Gram-staining indicates the presence of a Gram-negative bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium.

5. (Amended) A method according to claim 4 wherein said character is of the rod type, further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found *Escherichia cola*, in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, in *Klebsiella oxytoca*, in *Serratia marcescens*, in *Enterobacter aerogenes*, in *Enterobacter cloacae*, in *Proteus vulgaris*, in *Proteus mirabilis*, in *Salmonella typhi*, in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

7. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 6 wherein said probe is having no more than five mismatches with a probe selected of a group consisting of probes having a sequence GCCTGCCAGTTTCGAATG (SEQ ID NO:1) or GTAGCCCTACTCGTAAGG (SEQ ID NO:2) or GAGCAAAGGTATTAACTTTACTCCC (SEQ ID NO:3) or GTTAGCCGTCCCTTTCTGG (SEQ ID NO:4).

8. A method according to claim 4 wherein said character is of the coccus type, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme.

9. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 1, when said Gram-staining indicates the presence of a Gram-positive bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein said character is of the rod type, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme and/or Proteinase K.

11. (Amended) A method according to claim 9 wherein said character is of the coccus type, further comprising determining a chain-like or clump-like character of said bacteria.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein said character is chain-like, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme.

13. (Amended) A method according to claim 12 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of

Enterococcus faecium.

14. A method according to claim 13 wherein said nucleic acid is ribosomal RNA.

15. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 14 wherein said probe is having no more than five mismatches with a probe selected of a group composed of probes having a sequence TTATCCCCCTCTGATGGG (SEQ ID NO:5) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCG (SEQ ID NO:10) or GCCACTCCTCTTTTTCCGG (SEQ ID NO:7).

16. A method according to claim 11 wherein said character is clump-like, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysostaphin and/or Proteinase K.

17. (Amended) A method according to claim 16 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found in *Staphylococcus aureus,* in *Staphylococcus haemolyticus,* in *Staphylococcus saprophyticus.*

18. A method according to claim 17 wherein said nucleic acid is ribosomal RNA.

19. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 18 wherein said probe is having no more than five mismatches with a probe selected of a group consisting of probes having a sequence GCTAATGCAGCGCGGATCC (SEQ ID NO:8) or CCGAAGGGGAAGGCTCTA (SEQ ID NO:9) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCGTT (SEQ ID NO:10).

20. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 4 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one positive control probe and/or with at least one negative control probe.

21. (Amended) A method according to claim 20 wherein said positive control probe comprising no more than five mismatches with a probe with the sequence GCTGCCTCCCGTAGGAGT (SEQ ID NO:11) and/or wherein said negative control probe comprises no more than five mismatches with a probe with the sequence ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGC (SEQ ID NO:12).

22. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 1 further comprising a one-step procedure of binding bacteria present in said sample to a microscopic slide and simultaneously fixing intracellular structures.

23. (Twice Amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein said probe is selected for its properties of reactivity with a selected one or more of bacterial genera and/or species including a consideration of the susceptibility to antibiotic treatment of said probe.

Amend (A) = Preliminary Amendment filed 10-19-00 Claims 4, 9, 20, 22, 23
Amend (B) = Second Preliminary Amendment filed 3-19-01 Claims 7, 15, 19, 21, 25
Amend (C) = Amendment filed March 21, 2002 Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23

(Amended) 1. A method for [determining] identifying a bacterium [suspected of being present] in a sample comprising (D) (C) (C) (C)

a) testing said sample by Gram-staining and

b) testing said sample with a probe according to an *in situ* hybridisation protocol selected on the basis of the outcome of said Gram-staining[.] and identifying the presence of the bacterium in the sample. (C)

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said sample is a clinical sample.

(Amended) 3. A method according to claim 2 wherein said sample is mammalian blood[, preferably being derived from a human]. (D) (C)

(Twice Amended) 4. A method according to claim 1[, 2 or 3] [wherein] when said Gram-staining indicates the presence of a Gram-negative bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium. (D) Amend (A), (C) (C)

(Amended) 5. A method according to claim 4 wherein said character is of the rod type, further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found in *Escherichia coli*, in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, in *Klebsiella oxytoca*, in *Serratia marcescens*, in *Enterobacter aerogenes*, in *Enterobacter cloacae*, in *Proteus vulgaris*, in *Proteus mirabilis*, in *Salmonella typhi*, in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. (D) (C)

6. A method according to claim 5 wherein said nucleic acid is ribosomal RNA.

(Twice Amended) 7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said probe is having no more than five[, preferably no more than two] mismatches with a probe selected of a group consisting [composed] of probes having a sequence GCCTGCCAGTTTCGAATG (SEQ ID NO:1) or GTAGCCCTACTCGTAAGG (SEQ ID NO:2) or GAGCAAAGGTATTAACTTTACTCCC (SEQ ID NO:3) or GTTAGCCGTCCCTTTCTGG (SEQ ID NO:4). (D) (B) (C) (C) (C) (B) (B) (B) (B)

8. A method according to claim 4 wherein said character is of the coccus type, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme.

(Twice Amended) 9. A method according ... [...] when ... (D)
...am-staining ... the presence ... Gram-positive

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bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium.

10. A method according to claim 9 wherein said character is of the rod type, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme and/or Proteinase K.

(Amended) 11. A method according to claim 9 wherein said character is of the coccus type, further comprising determining a chain-like or clump-like character of said bacteria.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein said character is chain-like, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysozyme.

(Amended) 13. A method according to claim 12 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found in *Enterococcus faecalis*, in *Streptococcus pneumaniae*, in *Streptococcus mitis*, in *Streptococcus viridans*, in *Streptococcus sanguis*, in *Enterococcus faecium*.

14. A method according to claim 13 wherein said nucleic acid is ribosomal RNA.

(Twice Amended) 15. A method according to claim 14 wherein said probe is having no more than five [preferably no more than two] mismatches with a probe selected of a group composed of probes having a sequence TTATCCCCCTCTGATGGG (SEQ ID NO:5) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCG (SEQ ID NO:6) or GCCACTCCTCTTTTTCCGG (SEQ ID NO:7).

16. A method according to claim 11 wherein said character is clump-like, further comprising subjecting said sample to treatment with a lysis buffer comprising lysostaphin and/or Proteinase K.

(Amended) 17. A method according to claim 16 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found in *Staphylococcus aureus*, in *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, in *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*.

18. A method according to claim ...

(Twice Amended) 19. A method according to claim 18 wherein said probe is having no more than five, preferably no more than two mismatches with a probe selected of a group composed of probes having a sequence GCTAATGCAGCGCGGATCC (SEQ ID NO:8) or CCGAAGGGGAAGGCTCTA (SEQ ID NO:9) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCGTT (SEQ ID NO:10).

(Twice Amended) 20. A method according to any of claims 4 to 19 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one positive control probe and/or with at least one negative control probe.

(Amended) 21. A method according to claim 20 wherein said positive control probe comprises no more than five mismatches with a probe with the sequence GCTGCCTCCCGTAGGAGT (SEQ ID NO:11) and/or wherein said negative control probe comprises no more than five mismatches with a probe with the sequence ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGC (SEQ ID NO:12).

(Twice Amended) 22. A method according to anyone of claims 1 to 21 further comprising a one-step procedure to bind bacteria present in said sample to a microscopic slide and simultaneously fixing intracellular structures.

(Twice Amended) 23. A method according to anyone of claims 1 to 22 wherein said probe is selected for its reactivity with one or more of bacterial genera and/or species having congruent susceptibility to antibiotic treatment.

24. A probe detecting or identifying a bacterium in a sample, preferably a clinical sample, said probe designed to hybridise specifically with nucleic acid in bacteria with congruent susceptibility or resistance to antibiotics.

(Amended) 25. A probe according to claim 24 wherein said probe is having no more than five, preferably no more than two mismatches with a probe selected of a group composed of probes having a sequence GCCTGCCAGTTTCGAATG (SEQ ID NO:1) or GTAGCCCTACTCGTAAGGA (SEQ ID NO:2) or GAGCAAAGGTATTAACTTTACTCCC (SEQ ID NO:3) or GTTAGCCGTCCCTTTCTGG (SEQ ID NO:4) or TTATCCCCCTCTGATGGG (SEQ ID NO:5) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCG (SEQ ID NO:6) or GCCACTCCTCTTTTTCCGG (SEQ ID NO:7) or GCTAATGCAGCGCGGATCC (SEQ ID NO:8) or CCGAAGGGGAAGGCTCTA (SEQ ID NO:9) or AGAGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCGTT (SEQ ID NO:10).

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26. A diagnostic test kit comprising means for detecting or identifying a bacterium suspected of being present in a sample using a method according to anyone of claims 1 to 23 or using a probe according to claim 24 or 25.

Cancelled per (C)

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